

T H E

[Nº 1850]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

Lately from New-YORK,
Respectfully informs the Public,

These Gentlemen who may please to employ him, in the Line of his Profession, may depend upon their Work being executed with Neatness and Despatch.

Newport, Sept. 18, 1797:

relations, is susceptible; and that a message is sent to the Directory, in order to demand

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1797.

[N^o 1850.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

Augustus Borde

Lately from New-YORK,
Respectfully informs the Public,

THAT he performs the ENGRAVING Business, on Glass, Copper, Steel, and Watch Seals, and all other its various Branches, at his Shop the South Corner of the Ferry Wharf, in Thames Street, leading to the Red Marker.

Those Gentlemen who may please to employ him, in the Line of his Profession, may depend upon their Work being executed with Neatness and Dispatch.

He also wishes to inform the Ladies, that he does all Kinds of Hair Work for Lockets, Rings, &c.

Newport, Sept. 18, 1797.

WANTED,

TWO or Three active

BOYS, about 14 or 15 Years of Age, to learn the Art of making PAPER, and Grinding CHOCOLATE, to which Twenty Dollars Bounty will be given, and good Encouragement, to every Boy that inclines to learn the above Business.

Christopher C. Olney.

Who has for SALE,

All Kinds of PAPER—and manufactures the best flavoured SNUFF and TOBACCO.

CASH, and any of the above Articles, will be given, for Cotton and Linen RAGS, Old SAIL CLOTH, and damaged Hemp.

Providence, Sept. 14, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

A WIND-MILL, situate at the North Part of the Town, in good Order; has one Pair of Stones, and may be improved with one or two Pair more, and a Bolting Mill.

Also, for Sale—A Dwelling House and Garden, near the State House.—For Particulars inquire of

WILLIAM MOORE.

Newport, Sept. 16, 1797.

NOTICE.

ESCAPED from the Service of his Master, on the 11th Instant, a Negro Man, named SCIPIO, of a black Complexion, about 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, aged upwards of 40 Years.—He is used to House Service, and Gardening, and otherwise a handy Fellow.

Whoever will secure him in a public Jail, or return him to the Subscriber, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS Reward, free of all Charges;—and if any Person or Persons conceal, or employ him, they may depend on being prosecuted—agreeably to a Law of Congress, passed the 22nd of February, 1793.

DAVID OLYPHANT.

N. B. Masters of Vessels are warned, not to employ, or carry him off.

Newport (R. I.) Sept. 18, 1797.

Just Received,

From on board the Ship RUSSELL, from CANTON.

A Quantity of excellent

KHUBAKB, warranted to be of a superior Quality to any ever imported into this Country, free from any Blemish or Impurity whatever.—to be sold on very liberal Terms, in any Quantity, from One Dozen to One Thousand Pounds Weight.

Also, at a reduced Price—Nine Casks of LINSEED HOLLAND OIL—by repeated Trials proved to be of the very best Quality.

DRUGS, Medicines, Painters Colours, Dye Stuffs, Spices, &c. &c. &c. as usual.

N. B. SEA-MEDICINE Chests, with suitable Directions, prepared at the shortest Notice.—Apply to the Subscribers, at their Store in Thames Street, opposite Mr. WILLIAM LANGLEY'S.

JAMES TAYLOR & CO.

Newport, August 7, 1797.

For Sale, by

Christopher Champlin,

RUSSIA clean HEMP, Raven's DUCK, Russia DUCK, Old Sable BAR-IRON, CORDAGE, of all Sizes, Hard SOAP, per Box. And, MOLASSES by the Hoghead.

JUST LANDED,

The Cargo of the Ship Russell from Canton, consisting of

BOHEA, Hyson, Hyson skin, } TEAS, fresh, and of Young Hyson, } superior Qualities. Souchong, } Chulung, }

CHINA, in Tea, Breakfast, and dining Sets,

Floor Mats, and Window Screens,

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

Who have also for SALE,

Russia clean Hemp, Cordage and Cabies of all Dimensions, Russia and Ravens Duck, Russia and Sweden Iron, in flat and square Bars, assorted.

Cognac Brandy and Holland's Gin, oil proof, by the Pipe.

West-India and New-England Rum per Hoghead,

Sugar per Hoghead, 6 by 8, 7 by 9 Window Glass, by the Box or larger Quantity.

Newport, August 8, 1797.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY, in Pipes and Quarter Casks, 1st and 4th Proof,

COFFEE, by the Bag, MALAGA WINE, by the Quarter-Cask, Fresh RAISINS,

CHOCOLATE, by the Box—Welch's, No. 2

PLAYING CARDS, by the Dozen.

LIKewise,

A small Invoice of Spices, containing 3 Bales of CASSIA, 12 lb. NUTMEGS, 30 lb. CLOVES.

For Sale, by

THOMAS HANDY,

At the Sugar-House lately improved by Messieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY.

Single and double-refined, and Lump Sugar, by the Quantity, or single Loaf.—Also, MOLASSES, of a superior Quality, for retailing.

Just received, and now selling, by

Robert Lawton,

At his Shop, in Thames-Street, opposite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS'S,

An extensive Assortment of ENGLISH GOODS, of the latest and most fashionable Kind—among which are,

SUPERFINE and 2d Broad-cloths, and Cassimeres—a great Variety of Fancy Vesting—Nankines, Jeans and Fustians—many entire new figured Calicoes, and a great Variety of Muslins, and Ladies, and Gentlemen's fashionable Beaver HATS.

Likewise, chargeable Lutehrings, and Trunkets of various Colours, &c. &c. &c.

J. Dennison,

(At the Store formerly belonging to Mr. AARON LOPEZ, deceased)

HAS FOR SALE,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

Books and STATIONARY;

Which he will sell as cheap as can be bought at any Store in the United States:—Consisting of Divinity, Law, Physic, Philosophy, History, Geography, Voyages, Travels, Biography, Poetry, Novels, Romances, Plays, Miscellanies, &c.—Morfe's American Gazetteer (just from the Press) Rousseau on Politics, and Stuart's new Practical System of Human Reason.—Also, a general Assortment of School-Books, &c. &c.

Newport, Aug. 14, 1797.

For SALE, by

SIMEON MARTIN,

MOLASSES, Sugar, Coffee, and New-England Rum, by the Hoghead or Barrel;—Cotton, by the Bag;—and, 2000 Bushels of the best St. Ubes Salt.

Newport, August 7, 1797.

FOR SALE,

A Convenient Dwelling-House, situated in Spring Street, containing Five Rooms on a Floor; with a good Well of Water, Yard, and Garden, whereon stands a Stable.—The Lot is 80 Feet front by 50 back.—For Particulars inquire of the Subscriber on the Premises.

E. BURRILL.

Newport, Sept. 5, 1797.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT; a few Bags of ANNISEED, a Quantity of excellent MUSTARD in Bottles, a small Assortment of GLASS WARE of superior Quality, and an Assortment of CROCKERY WARE.

Likewise—GUNPOWDER, by the Cask—And a Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS.

Newport, Sept. 19, 1797.

THE Subscriber, intending to leave this Town and State this Fall, (perhaps for several Years) desires all Persons who have any Demands on him, to call and receive their Pay;—and all those indebted to him, are requested to call and settle, by paying the Money, or giving good Security.

As a Number of Customers are indebted to him, for whom he has a particular Friendship, he thinks it would be for their Interest to settle with him, in Preference to an Attorney—in whole Hands he shall leave all Business that may remain unsettled, when he leaves the Place.

ETHAN CLARKE.

Newport, August 28, 1797.

To be LET,

The Wharf, Stores, &c.

belonging to WILLIAM REDWOOD, situated on Easton's Point, and Possession immediately given.—Also his MANSION HOUSE.

For Terms, apply to

V. WIGHTMAN.

Newport, July 25, 1797.

From the CENTINEL.

Mr. RUSSELL,

Men of sense and observation, in all countries, judge nearly alike, on all great events:—due allowance being made for habits, prejudice and interests. In the Centinel, we have frequently seen terrible attacks on the conduct of the French in Italy; which has been denounced as tyrannical, arbitrary, and totally inconsistent with the declared principles of the French Republic. But the splendour of Buonaparte's conquests, has cast such a glare over them, that few discover their real complexion; and a still less number condemn them. Their disorders are not confined to America:—They begin to appear in France, and their still small voice is pronounced in her councils. On the 23d June, in the Council of Five Hundred, Demarec, Dauterive, Bissy d'Anglais, and Borel, all French members, arrested attention to the subject. A translation of their speeches I send you, for insertion in the Centinel.

Dumolard—I can no longer be silent upon a subject which has too long passed unnoticed, and I now risk to fix your attention upon it, which I fear unknown only within their walls. You are all acquainted with the famous manifesto of Buonaparte against the government of Venice; you were animated with a just indignation at the recital of the crimes of that government, and you applauded the energy of the Directory, which, agreeably to the 18th article of the Constitution, ordered the troops of the Republic to march. You expected, however, that the Directory would have terminated the declaration of war for your ratification; but this has not been observed; and, meanwhile, fame has spread abroad the report of our conquests over the Venetians. The most ancient government in Europe is annihilated, our troops are in its capital, its marine in our power, and troops have been embarked for Corsica, in order to second the intervention in the east. If we had only to pronounce upon the courage and the merit of our brave defenders, I would say, yes, in their conduct I recognized the heroes of liberty; nothing is impossible for their valour to achieve. It was their duty to obey the executive power; but it is yours to examine, whether this power has not usurped your lawful prerogatives, and violated the Constitution. It is your duty to examine, whether the Directory, in disguised terms, has not made war, peace, and a treaty of alliance with Venice, without your concurrence? It is your duty to examine, whether it has not taken an active part in the apparently unexpected revolution of the States of Italy? I do not here discuss the lot which is reserved for Venice, the invasion of which will perhaps stand in history by the side of the partition of Poland: I only demand how the Directory can justify the absolute ignorance, in which it has left the Legislature, of all these events?—This point is connected with a vast system, the clue of which, I am afraid, you will be unable to trace. The experiment was made upon Venice; and strengthened by your indulgence, Genoa was exposed to an attempt equally successful: A revolution was there effected by the interposition of the agents of the French government. Europe and posterity will reproach France with the destruction of those principles, to which she appealed in her own favour. They will reproach her with the deliberate oppression of a state, whose weakness was an additional title to justice and to generosity. These reproaches cannot tarnish the laurels of our brave defenders; but they will apply to the government which issued the orders, and to us who have not brought it back to its duty. We are threatened with a rupture with the Swiss, while there are so many reasons of policy to induce us to maintain our alliance.—A manifesto has been published at Milan, in which no other object appears, but that of revolutionizing all Italy. The French nation is not a sect of new-light men, who are desirous to spread themselves over the face of the earth; she respects the independence of other States. Europe demands peace; our constitution expects it from us. The friends of humanity hurl anathemas against the authors of the prolongation of the war; against those who menace Europe with new volcanic eruptions, and the re-acton of demagoguism. Let it not be said that I here intend to accuse the Directory; to expose men is not to demand vengeance; let the Directory return within the limits of its power; it will find here none but friends, the more steady because they are disinterested. I move that these observations be referred to a committee, appointed to examine the explanations, of which the title of the constitution, with regard to external relations, is susceptible; and that a message be sent to the Directory, in order to demand

Information upon the events which have followed the manifesto of Buonaparte in the Venetian States, upon the motives of the silence it has preserved with regard to them, and upon the movements and the revolution of Genoa, and the part taken therein by the agents of the French Government; and lastly, upon the origin, the situation, and the nature of the difficulties, which have arisen between the Helvetic States and the French Republic.

Doubtless admitted that the Directory could and even ought to have taken the necessary measures to avenge the shedding of French blood, but that there its power ended, and that every ulterior measure belonged to the Legislative Body; yet, added he, have we been informed of the relations in which we stand with the Venetian government? I shall not examine what is the cause and the nature of the two or three revolutions of which Italy has been the theatre; but I have seen several seditions which have been decorated with the name of Revolutions, and which have soon after sunk into their proper place. In every state of things, we must be either at peace or war with the Venetians. If we are at peace with them, why are our troops in Venice? If we are at war with them, why have not we been informed of that event, by the Directory? We cannot consolidate our liberty, but by respect for foreign governments, and without regarding against the accusation of pyrrhonism. It would appear to me very astonishing, that Venice and Genoa, those two governments renowned for their wisdom, and which, during the war, have strictly observed their neutrality, should have waited until other powers had made peace with us, in order to declare war. You have a right to demand, upon this point, the necessary information. I therefore support the message.

Boissy d'Anglais was of the same opinion with Dumolard. Long enough, said he, has blood continued to flow; it is time, that we should yield to the wishes of humanity. I recollect, that last year a Representative of the people was reproached with having uttered the word Peace, as if that word ought not to be an agreeable sound, in the ears of Frenchmen. It was that, under the Revolutionary government, the penalty of death was denounced against all those who should speak of peace; but these dreadful times are no more, and we ought to manifest our respect for foreign governments. I move that the proposed message should be sent.

Barnes said, the war may have been undertaken without your authority, may have been pushed the length of overturning a foreign government, or of changing its form. Is it, like prayers of the Universal Republic, that we wish to effect these changes, contrary to the laws of nations? Policy requires, our duty compels us to declare, that we do not wish to strike at the foundation of any foreign government—and it is above all, at the moment when negotiations for peace are about to be opened, that we ought to proclaim our principles. I support the message proposed.

The subject was referred to a Committee.

From a late LONDON PAPER.

THE DIRECTORY.

THE ex-general of brigade, Danican, who escaped to this country, after heading the insurrection of the sections against the legislative, in a publication, entitled, "Brigade Démocratique," gives a most curious picture of the Directory. According to him, Rewbell is a robber, Lefebvre an idiot, Barras a bloody-minded tyrant, Carnot the minion and ape of Robespierre, and Revellier-Leprieux a good natured fellow, who possesses a principle enough, to be ashamed of his ill-deeds.

In opposition to this, and several other similar pamphlets, on the part of the emigrants, &c. M. D'Almeida has gratified his countrymen, and indeed all Europe, with a very minute and particular account of the Five Directories.

I. *Lukars Nicholas Marguerite Carnot*, born in the department of Cote d'Or, and the son of an advocate, still living at Nolay; is now in the 44th year of his age. He is at once a mathematician and a man of letters; in one capacity he has lately organized the victories of the Republic; in another he was formerly crowned as victor, in the contest of rival genius, by a French academy. He has also distinguished himself as a poet, particularly in the composition entitled, *Le Fils de Venus*.

II. *Paul Francois Jean Nicholas Barras*, born in the department of the Var, and sprung from one of the most ancient families in France, is 42 years and 3 months old. When proclaimed member of the Directory, on the 25th Oct. 1795, he was in the 41st year of his age, having been born at F. ximphoux, on the 30th June, '53. The rumour, therefore, that he had not attained the age prescribed by law, is totally unfounded.

Both his pen and sword were employed against the ancient government; he assisted in part at the siege of the Bastille. Elected to the Convention, he joined the Jacobins, and on all occasions has displayed an energy of character, both mental and physical, characteristic of the republic itself. Notwithstanding this, he at this moment protects Bergoien, the only remaining member of the infamous and unprincipled deposition of Grondel.

III. *Lefebvre*, the son of an honest burglar, "who had great gifts of mind sufficient to enable him to rob nobly," was an officer of engineers, and obtained no higher rank than that of colonel in the army. He

has successively occupied the chief employments in the republic, and his conduct is here represented as spotted, equally defying the shafts of envy and malice.

IV. *Jean Rewbell*, an Affrican by birth, and advocate by profession, is now 31 years of age. He has acted as a commissioner to the armies; a plenipotentiary with a neutral state (Prussia) and also with an allied one (Holland). He is said to be cold and even rude in his manners; but, in return we are assured that he is frank and honest, and possesses a generous and benevolent heart.

V. *Lepaux*, a Vendean, was born August 25, 1753. Bred to the bar, detesting the insolence of attorneys, and chicane of the law, he threw aside his gown, and retiring to Angers, studied natural history, read lectures in a botanical garden, founded by himself. As a public man his conduct has always been pure; and he is here represented as a pattern in domestic life, the adored husband of an affectionate wife, the beloved father of a grateful offspring! Such is the eulogy pronounced by Despaze, who assures us, that he is actuated with the purest and most independent motives.

Latest European Intelligence.

Received by the Ship Fanny, Capt. Brain, arrived at New York on the 18th inst. in 36 days from Greenwich.

C A B D I Z, July 17.

At last the British, who bombarded this town, have been forced to retreat, after having lost two of their armed chaloupes. Their fleet was commanded by Commodore Nelson.

We yet fear a new attack. It appears that the object of this terrible bombardment is to set fire to the Spanish Squadron.

P A R I S, July 24.

A camp of 40,000 Austrians is forming in Franconia, and another of 3,000 in Bavaria;—70,000 Prussians are encamped in Silesia and Lusatia. The motives which actuate these powers to put on so warlike an appearance, is an enigma which the termination of the present negotiations for peace can alone explain.

A private letter from Vienna, of the 9th inst. states the death of Gen. Wurmler.

July 26.

Lenoir de la Roche has positively given up his resignation.

General Scherer, the friend of Pichegru, is appointed minister of war. This General was the predecessor of Buonaparte in the command of the army of Italy.

August 5.

There is not a Representative of the people who does not receive letters from his Department, or its neighbourhood, that bad citizens, persons to whom the amnesty is extended, and others of the same description are passing to and from Paris, with a view to effect a great stroke.

We have seen a great number of these letters—we cannot publish all of them, but the following are two of the number:

"Marseilles, July 23.

"I can assure you, Citizen, that the central committee have delivered 200 passports for Paris to men of more than suspected characters, and that these men are now on the road to the capital. I know not what they are about, but the insolence of our Terrorists leads us to suspect, that a new 31st of May is at hand. Hasten to organize the national guard."

Letter to another Representative.

"Geneva, July 25.

"Geneva is now to furnish recruits for Paris. I can assure you that a good number of Jacobins have set off for that place."

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

Sitting of August 3.

The central administration for the department of the Rhone denounces to the Councils in conformity with the terms of the constitution, the order of the Directory, relative to the commune of Lyons, by which the commandant of that place is authorized to put it in a state of siege.

Sitting of August 4.

Delarue.—"I come in the name of your committee of inspectors, to make the report which you required on the march of the troops."

It results, from the information that we have procured,

1. That from 26 to 27,000 men have been detached from the army of the Sambre and Meuse, instead of 9000, as was stated by Gen. Hoche.

2. That this force directed its march towards Paris.

3. That a formidable train of artillery followed this force, which was to be encamped at St. Dennis, Etampes, and the circumjacent places.

4. That forced requisitions were levied, for want of billets, and considerable depredations committed.

5. The minds of these troops have been misled and seduced. All the soldiers and officers prefer the most absurd and injurious accusations against the legislative body. Libels are distributed through the armies. The friends of their laws, and the centinel, are the only journals which reach them. Notwithstanding the order to make a retrograde movement, a great number of troops still continue their march to Paris, by order of Gen. Hoche, and in spite of the opposition of Gen. Feuteg, who received a counter order from the minister of war.

6. The Legion called the Franks, which

was formed in contradiction to the law, has disbanded itself, and dispersed about the country. The corps who received orders to retreat, repair to Paris in full parties, and without regimentals.—Citizen Lesage appears to have taken a great part in all these manoeuvres. At Chartres 500 Baudouins have been provided with arms and ammunition.—Paris is filled with foreigners, who are thrifting for blood and pillage.

"The armies deliberate, correspond with each other, pass resolutions, and issue proclamations, with which all France is inundated. What has the government done to prevent all these abuses?"

The reporter, without entering into long details, proposed to send a message to the Directory, to ask them—

1. Whether they have received the particulars which they promised, of the march of the troops. They shall be called upon to give an answer in three days.

2. What measures they have taken to stop the violation of the 275th article of the constitution, which forbids the armed force to deliberate?

The Council adopted these propositions, and ordered the report to be printed.

L O N D O N, Aug 7.

Our readers will find in our paper of this day, further details from the Paris papers which we received on Saturday.

The debates of the Council, and the conduct of the Directory give a color to the supposition that some violent explosion will ultimately ensue. The Council of Five Hundred continue to reproach the Directory with an intention to influence their decisions, and to overawe their deliberations, by the presence of an armed force; they declare the explanations which they have received from the Government to be evasive, unsatisfactory and false; and the facts they adduce in support of their assertions, not only demonstrate their justice, but prove, in our apprehension, that the object of the Directory was, and perhaps still is, to re-establish the system of terror. The Council pursue their inquiries on this interesting subject; and the new minister of war is employed to ascertain from whom proceeded those orders which authorized the troops to pass the limits prescribed by law for strange as it must appear, after all the communications that have taken place between the Administration and the Legislative Body, and after the close investigation of a special committee, this essential point still remains unexplained.

The Executive Directory have not been idle during these transactions, they have evidently exerted all their influence with the troops, who have, as we expected, given them assurance of implicit obedience to their commands. An address to the Directory from the division under the orders of General M'Isena, has not only been received, but published, altho' it is one of the most atrocious and inflammatory papers that has appeared since the revolution. It contains a gross libel on the Legislative Body, whom it accuses of having violated the constitution, degraded the government, afforded protection to emigrants and priests, rebels to the laws, and sanctioned the murder of upright republicans. It holds out the most direct and positive menaces, and threatens the opponents of the Directory with destruction.

This paper is nothing less than an act of open rebellion; and the conduct of the Directory in sanctioning its publication, renders them participants in the crime. It is their duty to maintain the constitution, and that constitution expressly forbids the army to deliberate;—the constitution also expressly deprives all the members of the Republic of the privilege of collectively petitioning or addressing the Directory or the Councils; and yet the Directory have in this instance, not only suffered, but encouraged the army—who are doubly restrained by law—as citizens and as soldiers—to address them. They have violated the constitution which they had sworn to defend. Indeed, every thing seems to indicate a disposition, on their part, to establish a military despotism; troops are in motion in all quarters of the Republic, though they have not yet ventured to approach the metropolis; the councils have declared themselves to be surrounded by them—that a days march will suffice to bring them to Paris, and to annihilate the Legislative Bodies. In this critical posture of affairs, tranquillity can scarcely be expected to be long maintained.

August 8.

Yesterday evening, a little before 9 o'clock, Lord Grenville Levison, accompanied by Mr. Major, one of his Majesty's ministers, landed at Dover from Calcutta, and immediately proceeded for London, where he arrived early this morning. His Lordship is supposed to have brought over some very important communications from Lord Malmesbury.

We are enabled to state upon the best authority, that the Dutch fleet have never quitted the Texel, nor Admiral Duncan his station. The Captain of the Circe, who brought his account, was deceived by making his observations to the North of the Texel, when the English fleet is stationed to the south of that river.

Yesterday at one o'clock, we received by express, Paris Journals to the 5th inst. inclusive. We immediately stopped the Press to communicate the substance of their contents which our readers will find fully detailed in our Paper of this day.

The contents of these papers, which are extremely important, justify all the strict measures which we have lately had occasion to make on the internal state of France, and the views of

the different parties of that distracted country.

It appears from the debates of the Councils, that the statement given by the Directory of the march of the troops towards the metropolis was totally false. Instead of nine thousand men, said to be detached from the army of the Sambre and Meuse, the detachment amounted to between 26 and 27 thousand men!—Nor was this force intended, as the Directory affirmed, for any naval expedition; but it was selected, as we supposed, for the express purpose of overawing, if not of dissolving the legislative body. The soldiers, indeed, whose minds had been poisoned by Em'aries from Paris, and by the Jacobin Journals, which were the only papers they were permitted to read, openly proclaimed the object of their march, and uttered the grossest calumnies against the two Councils. And notwithstanding the order received from the Minister of War to return to the station which they had left, they continued their march to Paris, in obedience to the commands of their Gen. Hoche, who has by this act openly hoisted the standard of Rebellion.

Our readers will recollect, that we stated, some time since, that Hoche and his army, known to be determined Jacobins, were the instruments on whom the Directory chiefly relied for perpetrating their own despotic power, and for carrying into effect their own unconstitutional designs.

The Directory also appear to have effectually secured the protection of the army of Italy.—Addresses have been received from two more divisions of that army, which breathe the rankiest spirit of Jacobinism; vow implicit obedience, not to the constitution, but to the Directory; and devote their energies to instant destruction. These addresses, though the very act of deliberation by which they were preceded, was a direct violation of a constitutional provision, have been published by the Directory, who have, in consequence, been called on by the Council of Five Hundred, to account for their conduct.

Meanwhile a formidable force, supposed to amount to 43,000 men, has arrived at Paris, in small parties; so that there can be but little doubt but that the Directory will let the Legislative Body at defiance, and effectually triumph over the constitution.

Another message was delivered to the Council, on the subject of the finances, which are again stated to be in a most deplorable situation. It seems, indeed, that the Directory are either anxious to impute this distress to the inefficient proceedings of the Council, or, by a repetition of messages on a subject so important, to divert their attention from those vigorous measures which they evince a disposition to adopt, for confining the government within the bounds prescribed by the constitution.

Every circumstance combines to sanction the supposition, that some dreadful explosion is on the eve of taking place. A number of foreigners have crowded to the capital, and the Terrorists, from the different departments, have joined them. In short, that devoted city now wears the very same appearance which it has invariably exhibited previous to every public commotion or massacre since the year 1789.

Buonaparte, unused to contradiction, has expressed his displeasure in strong terms, at the refusal of the Swiss to grant a passage to his troops through their territory; and he has even threatened to procure by force, what entreaties have failed to obtain.

Mallet du Pan, to his honour be it spoken, is pursued with unrelenting animosity, by the French government. He has been compelled to leave Murat for Fribourg, and it is supposed will be ultimately obliged to seek for refuge in England.

Reports prevailed at Paris, that the negotiations at L'ec were suspended, from the exorbitant pretensions of the Directory; who are even said to have openly declared, that "the Royalist Faction, alone, is desirous of a peace with England." What foundation there is for such a report, is not possible for us to say.

We this morning received Brussels papers to the 3d inst.

A letter from Nuremberg, of the 31st ult. says, that the suburbs of that city are occupied, even to the very gates, by grenadiers and Prussian Chasseurs, the Hussars are in cantonment in the neighbouring villages.—Although the Barracks had been evacuated by the Prussians, their sentinels still remain there.

LEXINGTON, [Ker] August 5.

By a gentleman who arrived in town yesterday evening from Tennessee, we learn, that the inhabitants of that State were greatly agitated on hearing of the detection of the late Gov. BLOUNT—that he believes most of the principal characters in that State are of Blount's party—that about the 26th ult. Blount was apprehended in Lexington (Rockbridge county Va.) and was sent to Staunton, where he was tried and imprisoned—that he was apprehended by a party of horse, who pursued him from Philadelphia.

LANCASTER (Penn.) Sept. 4.

The two men, Robert Odlin and Alexander Crawford, apprehended in June last, for passing counterfeit dollars received sentence on Thursday last, one to suffer 12, and the other 18 years imprisonment to hard labour.

BALTIMORE, September 13.

Arrived this day sch'r John Vinings, M'Connell, 32 days from Martinique. Lat. 37, 30, Long. 72, was boarded by

Information upon the events which have followed the manifesto of Buonaparte in the Venetian States, upon the motives of the silence it has preserved with regard to them, and upon the movements and the revolution of Genoa, and the part taken therein by the agents of the French government; and lastly, upon the origin, the situation, and the nature of the difficulties, which have arisen between the Helvetic States and the French Republic.

Doubt admitted that the Directory could and even ought to have taken the necessary measures to avenge the shedding of French blood, but that there its power ended, and that every ulterior measure belonged to the Legislative Body; yet, added he, have we been informed of the relations in which we stand with the Venetian government? I shall not examine what is the cause and the nature of the two or three revolutions of which Italy has been the theatre; but I have seen several editions which have been decorated with the name of Revolutions, and which have soon after sunk into their proper place. In every state of things, we must be either at peace or war with the Venetians. If we are at peace with them, why are our troops in Venice? If we are at war with them, why have not we been informed of that event, by the Directory? We cannot consolidate our liberty, but by respect for foreign governments, and without regarding against the accusation of pyrrhonism. It would appear to me very astonishing, that Venice and Genoa, those two governments renowned for their wisdom, and which, during the war, have strictly observed their neutrality, should have waited until other powers had made peace with us, in order to declare war. You have a right to demand, upon this point, the necessary information. I therefore support the message.

Boissy d'Anglais was of the same opinion with Dumolard. Long enough, said he, has blood continued to flow; it is time, that we should yield to the wishes of humanity. I recollect, that last year a Representative of the people was reproached with having uttered the word Peace, as if that word ought not to be an agreeable sound, in the ears of Frenchmen. It was that, under the Revolutionary government, the penalty of death was denounced against all those who should speak of peace; but these dreadful times are no more, and we ought to manifest our respect for foreign governments. I move that the proposed message be sent.

Barnes said, the war may have been undertaken without your authority, may have been pushed the length of overturning a foreign government, or of changing its form. Is it, like preachers of the Universal Republic, that we wish to effect these changes, contrary to the laws of nations? Policy requires, our duty compels us to declare, that we do not wish to shake at the foundation of any foreign government—and it is above all, at the moment when negotiations for Peace are about to be open, that we ought to proclaim our principles. I support the message proposed.

The subject was referred to a Committee.

From a late LONDON PAPER.

THE DIRECTORY.

THE ex-general of brigade, Danican, who escaped to this country, after heeding the insurrection of the sections against the legislative, in a publication, entitled, "Brigade of Demagogues," gives a most odious picture of the Directory. According to him, Rewbell is a robber, Leclercq an idiot, Barras a bloody-minded tyrant, Carnot the minion and ape of Robespierre, and Revellier Lepeux a good natured silly fellow, who possesses just principle enough, to be ashamed of his offences.

In opposition to this, and several other similar pamphlets, on the part of the emigrants, &c. M. Dupre has gratified his countrymen, and indeed all Europe, with a very minute and particular account of the Five Directors:

I. *Lakanar Nicholas Marguerite Carnot*, born in the department of Cote d'Or, and the son of an advocate, still living at Nolay; is now in the 44th year of his age. He is at once a mathematician and a man of letters; in one capacity he has lately organized the victories of the Republic; in another he was formerly crowned as victor, in the contest of rival genius, by a French academy. He has also distinguished himself as a poet, particularly in the composition entitled, *Le Fils de Venus*.

II. *Paul Francois Jean Nicholas Barras*, born in the department of the Var, and sprung from one of the most ancient families in France, is 42 years and 3 months old. When proclaimed member of the Directory, on the 25th Oct. 1795 he was in the 41st year of his age, having been born at Foxemphoux, on the 30th June, '55: The rumour, therefore, that he had not attained the age prescribed by law, is totally unfounded.

Both his pen and sword were employed against the ancient government; he assisted in person at the siege of the Bastille. Elected to the Convention, he joined the Jacobins, and on all occasions has displayed an energy of character, both mental and physical, characteristic of the political sect. Notwithstanding this, he at this moment protects Bergoien, the only remaining member of the illustrious and unfortunate delegation of Gironde!

III. *Leclercq*, the son of an honest burgher, "who had greatness of mind sufficient to refuse letters of nobility," was an officer of engineers, and obtained no higher rank than that of colonel in the army. He

has successively occupied the chief employments in the republic, and his conduct is here represented as spotless, equally defying the shafts of envy and malice.

IV. *Jean Rewbell*, an Alsatian by birth, and advocate by profession, is now 51 years of age. He has acted as a commissioner to the armies; a plenipotentiary with a neutral state (Prussia) and also with an allied one (Holland.) He is said to be cold and even rude in his manners; but, in return we are assured that he is frank and honest, and possesses a generous and benevolent heart.

V. *Lepeux*, a Vendean, was born August 25, 1753. Bred to the bar, detesting the insolence, patronies, and chicane of the law, he threw aside his gown, and retiring to Angers, studied natural history, read lectures in a botanical garden, founded by himself. As a public man his conduct has always been pure; and he is here represented as a pattern in domestic life, the adored husband of an affectionate wife, the beloved father of a grateful offspring! Such is the eulogy pronounced by Despaze, who assures us, that he is actuated with the purest and most independent motives.

Latest European Intelligence.

Received by the Ship Fanny, Capt. Brain, arrived at New York on the 18th inst. in 36 days from Greenwich.

C A D I Z, July 17.

At last the British, who bombarded this town, have been forced to retreat, after having lost two of their armed chaloupes. Their fleet was commanded by Commodore Nelson.

We yet fear a new attack. It appears that the object of this terrible bombardment is to set fire to the Spanish Squadron.

P A R I S, July 24.

A camp of 40,000 Austrians is forming in Franconia, and another of 30,000 in Bavaria;—70,000 Prussians are encamped in Silesia and Lusatia. The motives which actuate these powers to put on so warlike an appearance, is an enigma which the termination of the present negotiations for peace can alone explain.

A private letter from Vienna, of the 9th inst. states the death of Gen. Wurmser.

July 26.

Lenoir de la Roche has positively given in his resignation.

General Scherer, the friend of Pichegru, is appointed minister of war. This General was the predecessor of Buonaparte in the command of the army of Italy.

August 5.

There is not a Representative of the people who does not receive letters from his Department, or its neighbourhood, that bad citizens, persons to whom the amnesty is extended, and others of the same description are passing to and from Paris, with a view to effect a great stroke.

We have seen a great number of these letters—we cannot publish all of them, but the following are two of the number:

Marseilles, July 23.

"I can assure you, Citizen, that the central committee have delivered 200 passports for Paris to men of more than suspected characters, and that these men are now on the road to the capital. I know not what they are about, but the insolence of our Terrorists leads us to suspect, that a new 31st of May is at hand. Haste to organize the national guard."

Letter to another Representative.

Geneva, July 25.

"Geneva is now to furnish recruits for Paris. I can assure you that a good number of Jacobins have set off for that place."

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

Sitting of August 3.

The central administration for the department of the Rhone denounces to the Council in conformity with the terms of the constitution, the order of the Directory, relative to the commune of Lyons, by which the commandant of that place is authorized to put it in a state of siege.

Sitting of August 4.

Delarue.—"I come in the name of your committee of inspectors, to make the report which you required on the march of the troops."

"It results, from the information that we have procured,

1. That from 26 to 27,000 men have been detached from the army of the Sambre and Meuse, instead of 9000, as was stated by Gen. Hoche.

2. That this force directed its march towards Paris.

3. That a formidable train of artillery followed this force, which was to be encamped at St. Dennis, Etampes, and the circumjacent places.

4. That forced requisitions were levied, for want of billets, and considerable depredations committed.

"The minds of these troops have been misled and seduced. All the soldiers and officers prefer the most absurd and injurious accusations against the legislative body. Labels are dispersed through the armies. The Friend of their laws, and the centinel, are the only journals which reach them. Notwithstanding the order to make a retrograde movement, a great number of troops still continue their march to Paris, by order of Gen. Hoche, and in spite of the opposition of Gen. Festing, who received a counter order from the minister of war."

!! The Legion called the Franks, which

was formed in contradiction to the law, has disbanded itself, and dispersed about the country. The corps who received orders to retreat, repair to Paris in full parties, and without regimentals.—Citizen Lefage appears to have taken a great part in all these manoeuvres. At Chartres 500 Banditti have been provided with arms and ammunition.—Paris is filled with foreigners, who are thriving for blood and pillage.

"The armies deliberate, correspond with each other, pass resolutions, and issue proclamations, with which all France is inundated. What has the government done to prevent all these abuses?"

The reporter, without entering into long details, proposed to send a message to the Directory, to ask them—

1. Whether they have received the particulars which they promised, of the march of the troops. They shall be called upon to give an answer in three days.

2. What measures they have taken to stop the violation of the 275th article of the constitution, which forbids the armed force to deliberate?

The Council adopted these propositions, and ordered the report to be printed.

L O N D O N, Aug 7.

Our readers will find in our paper of this day, further details from the Paris papers which we received on Saturday.

The debates of the Council, and the conduct of the Directory give a color to the supposition that some violent explosion will ultimately ensue. The Council of Five Hundred continue to reproach the Directory with an intention to influence their decisions, and to overawe their deliberations, by the presence of an armed force; they declare the explanations which they have received from the Government to be evasive, unsatisfactory and false; and the facts they adduce in support of their affirmations, not only demonstrate their justice, but prove, in our apprehension, that the object of the Directory was, and perhaps still is, to re-establish the system of terror. The council pursue their inquiries on this interesting subject; and the new minister of war is employed in ascertaining from whom proceeded these orders which authorized the troops to pass the limits prescribed by law: for strange as it must appear, after all the communications that have taken place between the Administration and the Legislative Body, and after the close investigation of a special committee, this essential point still remains unexplained.

The Executive Directory have not been idle during their transactions, they have evidently exerted all their influence with the troops, who have, as we expected, given them assurance of implicit obedience to their commands. An address to the Directory from the division under the orders of General Massena, has not only been received, but published, altho' it is one of the most atrocious and inflammatory papers that has appeared since the revolution. It contains a gross libel on the Legislative Body, whom it accuses of having violated the constitution, degraded the government, afforded protection to emigrants and priests, rebels to the laws, and sanctioned the murder of upright republicans. It holds out the most direct and positive menaces, and threatens the opponents of the Directory with destruction.

This paper is nothing less than an act of open rebellion; and the conduct of the Directory in sanctioning its publication, renders them participants in the crime. It is their duty to maintain the constitution, and that constitution expressly forbids the army to deliberate;—the constitution also expressly deprives all the members of the Republic of the privilege of collectively petitioning or addressing the Directory or the Councils; and yet the Directory have in this instance, not only suffered, but encouraged the army—who are doubly restrained by law—as citizens and as soldiers—to address them. They have violated the constitution which they had sworn to defend. Indeed, every thing seems to indicate a disposition, on their part, to establish a military despotism; troops are in motion in all quarters of the Republic, though they have not yet ventured to approach the metropolis, the councils have declared themselves to be surrounded by them—that a days march will suffice to bring them to Paris, and to annihilate the Legislative Bodies. In this critical posture of affairs, tranquillity can scarcely be expected to be long maintained.

August 8.

Yesterday evening, a little before 7 o'clock, Lord Grenville Levison, accompanied by Mr. Major, one of his Majesty's ministers, landed at Dover from Calais, and immediately proceeded for town, where he arrived early this morning. His Lordship is supposed to have brought over some very important communications from Lord Malmesbury.

We are enabled to state upon the best authority, that the Dutch fleet have never quitted the Texel, nor Admiral Duncan his station. The Captain of the Circe, who brought the account, was deceived by making his observations to the North of the Texel, when the English fleet is stationed to the south of that river.

Yesterday at one o'clock, we received by express, Paris Journals to the 5th inst. inclusive. We immediately stopped the Press to communicate the substance of their contents which our readers will find fully detailed in our Paper of this day.

The contents of these papers, which are extremely important, justify all the reflections which we have lately had occasion to make on the internal state of France, and the views of

the different parties of that distracted country.

It appears from the debates of the Councils, that the statement given by the Directory of the march of the troops towards the metropolis was totally false. Instead of nine thousand men, said to be detached from the army of the Sambre and Meuse, the detachment amounted to between 26 and 27 thousand men!—Nor was this force intended, as the Directory affirmed, for any naval expedition; but it was selected, as we supposed, for the express purpose of overawing, if not of dissolving the legislative body. The soldiers, indeed, whose minds had been poisoned by Embarres from Paris, and by the Jacobin Journals, which were the only paper they were permitted to read, openly proclaimed the object of their march, and uttered the grossest calumnies against the two Councils. And notwithstanding the order received from the Minister of War to return to the station which they had left, they continued their march to Paris, in obedience to the commands of their Gen. Hoche, who has by this act openly hoisted the standard of Rebellion.

Our readers will recollect, that we stated, some time since, that Hoche and his army, known to be determined Jacobins, were the instruments on whom the Directory chiefly relied for perpetrating their own despotic power, and for carrying into effect their own unconstitutional designs.

The Directory also appear to have effectually secured the protection of the army of Italy.—Addresses have been received from two more divisions of that army, which breathe the rankest spirit of Jacobinism; vow implicit obedience, not to the constitution, but to the Directory; and devote their enemies to instant destruction. These addresses, though the very act of deliberation by which they were preceded, was a direct violation of a constitutional provision, have been published by the Directory, who have, in consequence, been called on by the Council of Five Hundred, to account for their conduct.

Meanwhile a formidable force, supposed to amount to 43,000 men, has arrived at Paris, in small parties; so that there can be but little doubt but that the Directory will set the Legislative Body at defiance, and effectually triumph over the constitution.

Another message was delivered to the Council, on the 2d inst. on the subject of the finances, which are again stated to be in a most deplorable situation. It seems, indeed, that the Directory are either anxious to impute this distress to the inefficient proceedings of the Council, or, by a repetition of messages on a subject so important, to divert their attention from those vigorous measures which they evince a disposition to adopt, for confining the government within the bounds prescribed by the constitution.

Every circumstance combines to sanction the supposition, that some dreadful explosion is on the eve of taking place. A number of foreigners have crowded to the capital, and the Terrorists, from the different departments, have joined them. In short, that devoted city now wears the very same appearance which it has invariably exhibited previous to every public commotion or massacre since the year 1789.

Buonaparte, unused to contradiction, has expressed his displeasure in strong terms, at the refusal of the Swiss to grant a passage to his troops through their territory; and he has even threatened to procure by force, what entreaties have failed to obtain.

Mallet du Pan, to his honour be it spoken, is pursued with unrelenting animosity, by the French government. He has been compelled to leave Morat for Fribourg, and it is supposed will be ultimately obliged to seek for refuge in England.

Reports prevailed at Paris, that the negotiations at Lisse was suspended, from the exorbitant pretensions of the Directory: who are even said to have openly declared, that "the Royalist Faction, alone, is desirous of a peace with England." What foundation there is for such a report, is not possible for us to say.

We this morning received Brussels papers to the 5d inst.

A letter from Nuremberg, of the 31st ult. says, that the Suburbs of that city are occupied, even to the very gates, by grenadiers and Prussian Chasseurs, the Hussars are in cantonment in the neighbouring villages.—Although the Barracks had been evacuated by the Prussians, their sentinels still remain there.

LEXINGTON, [Ken.] August 5.

By a gentleman who arrived in town yesterday evening from Tennessee, we learn, that the inhabitants of that State were greatly agitated on hearing of the detection of the late Gov. BLOUNT—that he believes most of the principal characters in that State are of Blount's party—that about the 26th ult. Blount was apprehended in Lexington (Rockbridge county Va.) and was sent to Staunton, where he was ironed and imprisoned—that he was apprehended by a party of horse, who pursued him from Philadelphia.

LANCASTER (Penn.) Sept. 4.

The two men, Robert Odlin and Alexander Crawford, apprehended in June last, for passing counterfeit dollars received sentence on Thursday last, one to suffer 12, and the other 18 years imprisonment to hard labour.

BALTIMORE, September 13.

Arrived this day sch'r John Vinings, McConnell, 32 days from Martinique. Lat. 37, 30, long. 72, was boarded by

the French privateer Lespeagle, Captain Barnes, who plundered Captain M'Connell of a watch, all his own and people's cloathing, and every thing else he could conveniently carry off. Lat 37, 30, long 60, 30, spoke brig Ruth, Townsend, from Bristol bound to Rhode Island.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.
A letter from Norfolk of the 9th of September, to a gentleman in this city, mentions, that the yellow fever has appeared in that town, and that it is attended with much more malignant symptoms than it was when it prevailed in the year 1795.

Extract of a letter dated Baltimore, Sept. 11.

"We have the Yellow Fever worse than Philadelphia. When I say here, I mean the Point—there on Wednesday 7 died; on Thursday 8, Saturday 15; and I believe about 14 in different parts of the City, who caught the disease at the Point—I know of 2 yesterday, and 4 who took it on Thursday by going to see the Frigate launched—knowing the danger I declined being a spectator."

Yesterday afternoon died, at 3 o'clock, in the 49th year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH OSWALD, Relict of the late Col. Eleazer Oswald, of this city.

A pilot of respectability, who arrived in this town yesterday, informs us, that on Friday last he saw a French privateer capture an inward bound brig just off the Capes.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 18.
It appears by the official communications from Mr. Pinckney, which were laid before Congress by the President last session, that no Americans are permitted to reside in France, without a special licence of the magistracy.

Would it not be eligible that something of this sort were attempted here also?—The New Providence paper handed us some time since by Capt. Johnston, stated that the privateer Revenge, which captured the ship Africa, is owned by Citizen Jean Baron residing in Philadelphia, as appears by a copy of the privateer's commission found on board the prize ship. If this be so, the extreme lenity observed by the people and government of the United States, is not only singular but reprehensible.

We understand that General Koscisko has arrived in this city.

Our last advices announce the prospect of a speedy and honorable termination of the differences which had arisen between the United States and Spain relative to the Southern Boundary Line.—Probably this may be the effect of the measures pursued by our excellent government with regard to Mr. W. Blount, which evinced, on our part, a desire to maintain the public tranquility, as far as depended on exerting the justice of the United States in giving the necessary satisfaction.

On a late trial for treason in Ireland, in which Mr. Curran was counsel for the prisoner, the learned gentleman drew the following picture of the times, and stated his idea of an unprejudiced jury:—

"This is no common period, in the history of the World.—They are no ordinary transactions which are now passing before us!—All Europe is now shrouk to its centre—we feel its force, and are likely to be involved in its consequences. There is no man, who has sense enough to be conscious of his own existence, who can hold himself disengaged and unconcerned amidst the present scenes; and to say, that a man is unbiased and unprejudiced, is the surest proof that he is both. Prejudice is the cob-web which catches vulgar minds—but the prejudice of the present times float in the upper regions—they entangle the lofty heads—I mean the aristocracy and ministry—they are howling them down—you see them as they flatter—you hear them as they buzz!"

BOSTON, September 23.
THE CONSTITUTION.

We this day were in hopes to have announced to the public, the launch of the Frigate *Constitution*:—But after two attempts to let her afloat, she remains in perfect safety, on the ways where she was constructed.—However mortifying the circumstance may be, to the friends of the Constitution; and however ardent their prayers might have been for her safe delivery into her destined element; there cannot be the least imputable blame attached to the Constructor; or to any, or to either of the gentlemen who were conductors of the operation. Every thing that men could do, was done. *Wisdom and Science* could not prevail, where inevitable obstructions opposed a superior force.

NEWPORT, September 16.
Major Cushing is appointed Adjutant-General of the United States Troops, vice Major Miller, deceased.

Bath, in Virginia, has been so infested of late with Gamblers and Swindlers, that the Sheriffs have had Recourse to military Aid, and been formidably opposed in reducing them.

Capt. Timothy Newman, of Newburyport, is appointed to the Command of the Crescent Frigate, at Portsmouth, designed for the Dey of Algiers. She is almost equipped.

The Philadelphia Gazette of the 19th Inst. mentions the Deaths in that City, for the last Twenty-four Hours, to be 16.

By the Report of the Town Council of Providence, on Friday last, Fourteen Persons were then confined with the Yellow Fever, 4 of whom had been sent to the Hospital; and that since their Report on the preceding Wednesday, 3 Persons only had deceased.

Died 1—At Providence, Mr. Gideon Hall, Mr. Samuel Picher, Mr. Robert Blinn, Mr. Wilcox, Mrs. Gifford (Widow of the late Mr. John Gifford) three of her Children, and a young Woman who lived in the Family; Dr. Ephraim Comstock, Mr. Jonathan Gladding.

At Philadelphia, Dr. SAMUEL JONES, of that City.

Mr. THOMAS NOY OSWALD, 4d Son of the late Col. Eleazer Oswald, in the 16th Year of his Age.

At Portsmouth, Mr. PELEG ALMY, Son of Mr. Job Almy, in the 34th Year of his Age.

In this Town, Mrs. DELIVERANCE HUDSON, Comfort of Mr. Thomas Hudson, in the 54th Year of her Age.

On Sunday Morning last, after a long illness, in the 42d Year of his Age, Mr. DANIEL MASON.

It singular Abilities, and an unfilled Reputation as a Merchant;—it a Disposition truly humane, benevolent, and obliging as a Citizen;—it the Exercise of every domestic and social Virtue as a Brother, a Friend, and a Companion, claim universal Love and Esteem, and it was a Value on the Line of their Possessor, no Loss, perhaps, to the Public, or to many Individuals could be more sensibly felt, or more deservedly lamented, than the Death of Mr. Mason.

Last Evening, his Remains, preceded by the Artillery Company under Arms, and the Marine Society, of both which he was a worthy Member; and attended by a numerous Concourse of Fellow Citizens, were interred, with every possible Mark of Respect, in Trinity Church Yard.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
Office of Newport, Sept. 25.

Ship	Little Mary, Briggs,	Havana
Brig	Orange, Smith,	New York
	—supplies, Field,	Ditto
	CLEARED,	for
Ship	Tanner, Macy,	New Orleans
Schooner	Regulator, Chace,	Dighton
	Belly, Lewis,	Washington
Sloop	Concord, Cahoon,	New York
	Two Sisters, Deans,	Baltimore
	Sally & Jane, Morary,	Philadelphia
	Reliance, Phillips,	St. Thomas's

Redwood Library.

THE Proprietors of the Redwood Library, are requested to attend their Annual Meeting To Morrow, at Three o'Clock, P. M. at the Library Hall.—Business of Consequence to the Institution, will come before the Meeting.—A general Attendance is therefore expected.
Newport, Sept. 25, 1797.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

THE Possessors of the Certificates held against this State, are requested to bring or send them to the General Treasurer's Office; that two Years Interest may be paid and endorsed thereon, agreeably to a Resolve of the Legislature, passed at June Session, A. D. 1797.

H. SHERBURN, Gen. Treasurer.
Newport, Sept. 25th, 1797.

State of Rhode Island &c
Newport, Sept. 25, 1797.

THE Creditors of BENJAMIN TROT, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Mariners, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at South Kingstown, on the 1st Wednesday in October next, then and there to show Cause, if any they have, why the Prayer of his Petition there pending, for the Benefit of the Act passed in June, A. D. 1755, for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, should not be granted.

Witness, H. SHERBURN, Dep. Sec'y.

Cheap new Store.
—FANCY GOODS—
W. BLODGET, jun.

At the Store of Mr. STEVENS, nearly opposite the Boarding House of Mr. TOWNSEND, has opened and exposed for Sale, for 20 or 25 Days only,

A PLEASING Variety of fresh Fancy Goods, which, for Cash only, will be sold at *very reduced Prices.*

Also, Twenty Pipes of Cognac BRANDY, of the Vintage of 1790; narrowing Cells; Box Raisins and Nuts, cheap, for approved Paper, with Endpapers at Bunk, at 60 Days.

Ladies and Gentlemen, of the Town, and from the Country, are invited to call—they will find it much to their Advantage.
Newport, Sept. 25, 1797.

A U C T I O N.

On Wednesday, the 25th of October, at 11 o'Clock, A. M. will be exposed to Sale, at Public Auction, on the Premises, in Thames Street,

The valuable Estate, formerly the Property of SIMON PEASE, Esq; deceased;—consisting of a large, convenient Dwelling-House, a Garden, Wharf, Stores, Stable, Charle House, &c.—The Conditions to be known at the Sale, of of FRANCIS BRINLEY.
Newport, Sept. 25, 1797.

THE Members of the *Newport Association of MECHANICS and MANUFACTURERS*, are requested to meet at the State House, on the second Day of the next Month, at 7 P. M. Per Order,
JOSEPH THURSTON, Sec'y.
10th Month, 25th, '97.

To be Sold, by
Thomas Peckham,
RHODE-ISLAND Greening, Telling, Sweeping, and Golden-Ruffing AP-
PLE TREES, and QUINCE TREES.
The Season for removing, begins the Middle of October.
Newport, Sept. 25, 1797.

For Virginia and North-Carolina,

The Schooner LAURA,
GILBERT CHACE,
MASTER;
Will sail in Eight Days.
For Freight or Passage, apply to the Master on board, at Cottrell's Wharf.
Newport, Sept. 25, 1797.

French Language.

THE Subscriber, educated in some of the first Colleges of Europe, well acquainted with the French and English Language, and having taught the former both in the British European Dominions, and in some of the first Cities in the United States of America for several Years, intends opening an Academy in this Town, where the Scholars will be taught, on the lowest Terms, Reading, Writing, and Speaking that useful Language.—He flatters himself from the great Experience he has in that Line, to make his Scholars, in a much shorter Time than is commonly taken, read and write that Language with Propriety, and in a few Months speak it with the greatest Elegance and Correctness of Accent.—Those Gentlemen who wish to be made acquainted with the Terms, either for attending the Evening or Morning Academy, or for private Tuition, will please to apply to on at Mr. COTTRELL's, in Thames Street.

The Academy will be opened as soon as a sufficient Number of Scholars presents.—Parents willing to have their Children taught in this Language privately or otherwise, may be assured that the utmost Care will be taken of their Instruction.

J. PAGES.
Newport, Sept. 25, 1797.

and
or
his
What.
R Y
Store on
Broadcloths, Kerfy-

waives, Shalloons, Battiments, Flannels, Rufflets, Moccasin, Tancens, Jants, Irish Linens, Checks, Diaper, Tablecloths, Sheeting, Bedticks, Chintzes, Calicoes, Copper Plate Furniture, Ditto, Linen and Madras Handkerchiefs, Shawls, fine India, Jaconet & Back Medlins, M. flours, Madras Quilting for Waitresses, China Stripes, Ditto, Jams, Kullians, Diapers, Nankens, striped and twilled; Sams, Lofings, Modas, Mens Silk, Silk and Cotton, and plated Fancy Stockings; plain, white and ribbed, Cotton, Ditto; Brown Thread, and Silk and Worsted Ditto; Lawns, Cambricks, Ribbons, Hats, Ladies and Childrens Morocco Shoes, &c.—Also, a few C. of Rice.
Newport, Sept. 25, 1797.

FOR SALE,

20 Kegs of Negro-head TOBACCO, of the first Quality.—Inquire of HENRY CARHOUNE, or STEPHEN PEIRCE, at his Store, on Bandler's Wharf.
September 23.

THE Subscriber, intending to leave this Town in a short Time, requests all those indebted to him to make Payment immediately; and those to whom he is indebted, are requested to call and receive their dues.
WILLIAM TRIPP.
N. B. He has for Sale, a large BARN FRAME.
Newport, Sept. 25, 1797.

To be Sold by
SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD;
At his STORE on the Point

Jamaica spirits, by the
Hoghead or Barrel,
West India and New England RUM, by the Hoghead or Barrel,
BRANDY and GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel,
A few H. heads of the first Quality Jamaica SUGAR,
MOLASSES, of an excellent Quality, suitable for Retaining, by the Hoghead or Barrel,
HYSON TEA, or BOHEA, by the Dozen or Pound,
FLOUR—BEEF—and RICE—by the Barrel or Piece,
Two New SLOOPS, complete for Sea; one of abut 80 Tons Burthen, and the other about 40 Tons Burthen.
Sunday Dwelling Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town—To Sell, or Let.
Two Townships in the District of Maine, which will be sold at 30 Cents per Acre.

A L S O,
A small FARM, pleasantly situated, about Two Miles from the Narraganset Ferry, containing about 50 Acres; there is standing thereon a good Dwelling House, 40 by 30 Feet; a Barn, 30 by 24 Feet; with other necessary Buildings; the Whole in good Repair; a good Well of Water, and a small Orchard.—The Whole is well fenced and watered.—A young Wood, or Grove of Trees, adjoining said Farm, is to be sold also.—The Farm will be sold for 850 Dollars in Cash, or one Half Cash and the other Half in West-India Goods, at figuring the Debt.
He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

H E
Carries on the BAKING Business, as usual.—Has on Hand, BREAD and CABIN BREAD, of a good Quality.
Newport, September 25, 1797.

FOR SALE, BY
CHARLES LASSALE,

A Beautiful and very
extensive Variety of the most fashionable and elegant Kind of LIVERPOOL CROCKERY WARE.

Among which are,
A few neat Table-Services,
Water Plates,
Tureens, in the imitation of a Roast Turkey, Dishes with Covers, green, blue, and brown Edge, and Cream Colour,
Ditto, with Pans and Covers, in the imitation of Pew,
Ditto, Ditto, of Terra,
Very Elegant Tea-Pots,
High and Low Candlesticks,
And a Number of other Articles, &c. &c.
Those Ladies who will please to call at his Store, he is confident, may accommodate themselves with almost any Article, in the above Ware, they may have Occasion for, and of the newest Fashion.

Advertisements omitted will be inserted in our next.

the French privateer Lespeagle, Captain Barns, who plundered Captain M'Connell of a watch, all his own and people's cloathing, and every thing else he could conveniently carry off. Lat 37, 30, long. 60, 30, spoke brig Ruth, Townsend, from Bristol bound to Rhode Island.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.
A letter from Norfolk of the 9th of September, to a gentleman in this city, mentions, that the yellow fever has appeared in that town, and that it is attended with much more malignant symptoms than it was when it prevailed in the year 1795.
Extract of a letter dated Baltimore, Sept. 11.

"We have the Yellow Fever worse than Philadelphia. When I say here, I mean the Point—there on Wednesday 7 died; on Thursday 8, Saturday 15: and I believe about 14 in different parts of the City, who caught the disease at the Point—I know of 2 yesterday, and 4 who took it on Thursday by going to see the Frigate launched—knowing the danger I declined being a spectator."

Yesterday afternoon died, at 3 o'clock, in the 49th year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH OSWALD, Relict of the late Col. Eleazer Oswald, of this city.

A pilot of respectability, who arrived in this town yesterday, informs us, that on Friday last he saw a French privateer capture an inward bound brig just off the Capes.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 18.
It appears by the official communications from Mr. Pinckney, which were laid before Congress by the President last session, that no Americans are permitted to reside in France, without a special licence of the magistracy. Would it not be eligible that something of this sort were attempted here also?—The New Providence paper handed us some time since by Capt. Johnson, stated that the privateer Revenge, which captured the ship Affa, is owned by Citizen Jean Baron residing in Philadelphia, as appears by a copy of the privateer's commission found on board the prize ship. If this be so, the extreme lenity observed by the people and government of the United States, is not only singular but reprehensible.

We understand that General Kosciuszko has arrived in this city.

Our last advices announce the prospect of a speedy and honorable termination of the differences which had arisen between the United States and Spain relative to the Southern Boundary Line.—Probably this may be the effect of the measures pursued by our excellent government with regard to Mr. W. Blount, which evinced, on our part, a desire to maintain the public tranquillity, as far as depended on exerting the justice of the United States in giving the necessary satisfaction.

On a late trial for treason in Ireland, in which Mr. Curran was counsel for the prisoners, the learned gentleman drew the following picture of the times, and stated his idea of an unprejudiced jury:—

"This is no common period, in the history of the World.—They are no ordinary transactions which are now passing before us.—All Europe is now shook to its centre—we feel its force, and are likely to be involved in its consequences. There is no man, who has sense enough to be conscious of his own existence, who can hold himself disengaged and unconcerned amidst the present scenes; and to say, that a man is unbiassed and unprejudiced is the surest proof that he is both. Prejudice is the cob-web which catches vulgar minds—but the prejudice of the present times float in the upper regions—they entangle the lofty heads—I mean the aristocracy and ministry—they are bowing them down—you see them as they flutter—you hear them as they buzz!!"

BOSTON, September 23.
THE CONSTITUTION.

We this day were in hopes to have announced to the public, the launch of the Frigate *Constitution*:—But after two attempts to set her afloat, she remains in perfect safety, on the ways where she was constructed.—However mortifying the circumstance may be, to the friends of the Constitution; and however ardent their prayers might have been for her safe delivery into her destined element; there cannot be the least imputable blame attached to the Constructor; or to any, or to either of the gentlemen who were conductors of the operation. Every thing that men could do, was done. *Wisdom and Science* could not prevail, where inevitable obstructions opposed a superior force.

NEWPORT, September 16.
Major CUSHING is appointed Adjutant-General of the United States Troops, vice Major Mills, deceased.

Bath, in Virginia, has been so infested of late with Gamblers and Swindlers, that the Sheriff has had Recourse to military Aid, and been formidably opposed in reducing them.

Capt. Timothy Newman, of Newburyport, is appointed to the Command of the Crescent Frigate, at Portsmouth, designed for the Dey of Algiers. She is almost equipped.

The Philadelphia Gazette of the 19th Inst. mentions the Deaths in that City, for the last Twenty-four Hours, to be 16.

By the Report of the Town Council of Providence, on Friday last, Thirteen Persons were then confined with the Yellow Fever, 4 of whom had been sent to the Hospital; and that since their Report on the preceding Wednesday, 3 Persons only had deceased.

DIED 1.—At Providence, Mr. Gideon Hull, Mr. Samuel Pitcher, Mr. Robert Blinn, Mr. Wilcox, Mrs. Gifford (Widow of the late Mr. Josiah Gifford) three of her Children, and a young Woman who lived in the Family; Dr. Ephraim Comstock, Mr. Jonathan Gladding.

—At Philadelphia, Dr. SAMUEL JONES, of that City.

—Mr. THOMAS NOY OSWALD, 2d Son of the late Col. Eleazer Oswald, in the 16th Year of his Age.

—At Portsmouth, Mr. PELEG ALMY, Son of Mr. Job Almy, in the 34th Year of his Age.

—In this Town, Mrs. DELIVERANCE HUDSON, Comfort of Mr. Thomas Hudson, in the 54th Year of her Age.

—On Sunday Morning last, after a long illness, in the 42d Year of his Age, Mr. DANIEL MASON.

It singular Abilities, and an unfulfilled Reputation as a Merchant;—it a Disposition truly humane, benevolent, and obliging as a Citizen;—it the Exercise of every domestic and social Virtue as a Brother, a Friend, and a Companion, claim universal Love and Esteem, and stamp a Value on the Life of their Possessor, no Loss, perhaps, to the Public, or to many Individuals, could be more sensibly felt, or more deservedly lamented, than the Death of Mr. Mason.

Last Evening, his Remains, preceded by the Artillery Company under Arms, and the Marine Society, of both which he was a worthy Member; and attended by a numerous Concourse of Fellow Citizens, were interred, with every possible Mark of Respect, in Trinity Church Yard.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,			
District of Newport, Sept. 25.			
ENTERED,		From	
Ship Little Mary, Briggs,		Havana	
Brig Orange, Smith,		New York	
— Sophia, Field,		Ditto	
CLEARED,		For	
Ship Tanner, Macy,		New Orleans	
Schooner Regulator, Chase,		Dighton	
— Betty, Lewis,		Washington	
Sloop Concord, Cahoon,		New York	
— Two Sisters, Dennis,		Baltimore	
— Sally & Jane, Morary,		Philadelphia	
— Reliance, Phillips,		St. Thomas's	

Redwood Library.

THE Proprietors of the Redwood Library, are requested to attend their Annual Meeting To-Morrow, at Three o'Clock, P. M. at the Library Hall.—Business or Confidence to the Institution, will come before the Meeting.—A general Attendance is therefore expected.
Newport, Sept. 25, 1797.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

THE Possessors of the Certificates held against this State, are requested to bring or send them to the General Treasurer's Office; that two Years Interest may be paid and endorsed thereon, agreeably to a Resolve of the Legislature, passed at June Session, A. D. 1797.

H. SHERBURNE, Gen. Treasurer.
Newport, Sept. 25th, 1797.

State of Rhode Island &c.
Newport, Sept. 25, 1797.

THE Creditors of BENJAMIN TROT, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Mariner, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at South Kingstown, on the 1st Wednesday in October next, then and there to show Cause, if any they have, why the Prayer of his Petition there pending, for the Benefit of the Act passed in June, A. D. 1755, for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, should not be granted.
Witness, H. SHERBURNE, Dep. Sec'y.

Chrap new Store.
—FANCY GOODS—
W. BLODGET, jun.

At the Store of Mr. STEVENS, nearly opposite the Boarding House of Mr. TOWNSEND, has opened and exposed for Sale, for 20 or 25 Days only.

A PLEASING Variety of fresh Fancy Goods, which, for Cash only, will be sold at *very reduced Prices*.

Also, Twenty Pipes of Cognac BRANDY, of the Vintage of 1790; marooning Cases; Box Razors and Nums, cheap, for approved Paper, with Enders at Bank, at 60 Days.

Ladies and Gentlemen, of the Town, and from the Country, are invited to call—they will find it much to their Advantage.

Newport, Sept. 25, 1797.

A U C T I O N.

On Wednesday, the 25th of October, at 11 o'Clock, A. M. will be exposed to Sale, at Public Auction, on the Premises, in Thames Street,

The valuable Estate, formerly the Property of SIMON PEASE, Esq; deceased;—consisting of a large, convenient Dwelling-House, a Garden, Wharf, Stores, Stable, Charfe House, &c.—The Conditions to be known at the Sale, of of FRANCIS BRINLEY.

Newport, Sept. 25, 1797.

THE Members of the Newport Association of MECHANICS and MANUFACTURERS, are requested to meet at the State House, on the second Day of the next Month, at 7 P. M. Per Order, JOSEPH THURSTON, Sec'y.
10th Month, 25th, '97.

To be Sold, by
Thomas Peckham,
RHODE-ISLAND Greening, Teliman
Sweeting, and Golden Ruffling AP-
PLE TREES, and QUINCE TREES.
The Season for removing, begins the
Middle of October.
Newport, Sept. 25, 1797.

For Virginia and North-Carolina,

The Schooner LAURA,
GILBERT CHACE,
MASTER;
Will sail in Eight Days.
For Freight or Passage,
apply to the Master on board, at Cottrell's
Wharf.
Newport, Sept. 25, 1797.

French Language.

THE Subscriber, educated in some of the first Colleges of Europe, well acquainted with the French and English Language, and having taught the former both in the British European Dominions, and in some of the first Cities in the United States of America for several Years, intends opening an Academy in this Town, where the Scholars will be taught, on the lowest Terms, Reading, Writing, and Speaking that useful Language.—He flatters himself from the great Experience he has in that Line, to make his Scholars, in a much shorter Time than is commonly taken, read and write that Language with Propriety, and in a few Months speak it with the greatest Elegance and Correctness of Accent.—Those Gentlemen who wish to be made acquainted with the Terms, either for attending the Evening or Morning Academy, or for private Tuition, will please to apply soon at Mr. COTTRELL's, in Thames street.

The Academy will be opened as soon as a sufficient Number of Scholars presents.—Parents willing to have their Children taught in this Language privately or otherwise, may be assured that the utmost Care will be taken of their Instruction.

J. PAGES.

Newport, Sept. 25, 1797.

and or short his Wharf. **R Y**
B Roadcloths, Kersey—
metres, Shalloons, Rattinets, Flou-
tines, Rossells, Moreens, Taboreens, Jant,
Jash Linens, Checks, Diaper Tablecloths,
Sheeting, Bedticks, Chinizes, Calicoes, Cup-
per Plate Furniture Ditto, Linen and Muslin
Handkerchiefs, Shawls, superfine India, Ja-
conet & Book Medlins, Moll net, Marcelline
Quilting for Waitecoats, China Stripes Ditto,
Janes, Fustians, Diabets, Nankreens, striped
and twilled; Satins, Lustrings, Modas, Mens
Silk, Silk and Cotton, and plated Fancy
Stockings; plain, white and ribbed, Cotton
Ditto; Brown Thread, and Silk and Worsted
Ditto; Lawns, Cambricks, Ribbons, Hats,
Ladies and Childrens Morocco Shoes, &c.—
Also, a few Casks of Rice.
Newport, Sept. 25, 1797.

FOR SALE,

20 Kegs of Negro-head
TOBACCO, of the first Quality.—Liquor
of HENRY CAROONE, or STEPHEN PECKER,
at his Store, on Banister's Wharf.
September 23.

THE Subscriber, intending to
leave this Town in a short Time, requests
all those indebted to him to make Payment
immediately; and those to whom he is in-
debted, are requested to call and receive their
dues.
WILLIAM TRIPP.
N. B. He has for Sale, a large BARN
FRAME.
Newport, Sept. 25, 1797.

To be Sold, by
SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,
At his STORE on the Point.

Jamaica spirits, by the
Hoghead or Barrel,
West India and New England RUM, by
the Hoghead or Barrel,
BRANDY and GENEVA, by the Pipe or
Barrel,
A few Hogheads of the first Quality Jamaica
SUGAR,
MOLASSES, of an excellent Quality, sale-
able for Retailing, by the Hoghead or
Barrel,
HYSON TEA, or BOHEA, by the Dose
or Pound,
FLOUR—BEEF—and RICE—by the Bar-
rel or Tierce,
Two New SLOOPS, complete for Sea;
one of about 80 Tons Burthen, and the other
about 40 Tons Burthen.
Sundry Dwelling Houses, situated in dif-
ferent Parts of this Town—To Sell, or Let.
Two Townships in the District of Maine,
which will be sold at 50 Cents per Acre.

A L S O,
A small FARM, pleasantly situated,
about Two Miles from the Narraganset Ferry,
containing about 50 Acres; there is standing
thereon a good Dwelling House, 40 by 30
Feet; a Barn, 50 by 24 Feet; with other
necessary Buildings; the Whole in good
Repair; a good Well of Water, and a small
Orchard.—The Whole is well fenced and
watered.—A young Wood, or Grove of Trees,
adjoining said Farm, is to be sold also.—The
Farm will be sold for 250 Dollars in Cash,
or one Half Cash and the other Half in West-
India Goods, at figuring the De d.
He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD
and SILVER.

H E
Carries on the BAKING Business,
as usual.—Has on Hand, SHIP and
CABIN BREAD, of a good Quality.
Newport, September 25, 1797.

FOR SALE, BY
CHARLES LASSALE,

A Beautiful and very
extensive Variety of the most fashion-
able and elegant Kind of Liverpool CROCK-
ERY WARE.

Among which are,
A few neat Table Services,
Water Plates,
Tureens, in the Imitation of a Roast Turkey,
Dishes with Covers, green, blue, and brown
Edge, and Cream Colour,
Ditto, with Pans and Covers, in the Imita-
tion of Pies,
Ditto, Ditto, of Tarts,
Very Elegant Tea-Pots,
High and Low Candlesticks,
And a Number of other Articles, &c. &c.
Those Ladies who will please to call
at his Store, he is confident, may accommo-
date themselves with almost any Article, in
the above Ware, they may have Occasion for,
and of the newest Fashion.

Advertisements omitted will be inserted
in our next.

ation upon the events which have fol-
d the manifesto of Buonaparte in the Ve-
on States, upon the motives of the silence
retrieved with regard to them, and upon
Yents and the revolution of Genoa.
taken therein by the agents of
While yoment; and lastly, upon a mind
Whom you, and the nature of the

Let no fierce rage enter here,
Passions the raging breast that form,
Nor scornful PRIDE, nor servile FEAR,
Nor HATE, nor ENVY's pallid form.
Should AVARICE call—you'll let her know,
Of heap'd up riches I've no store,
And that she has no right to go
Where PLUTUS has not been before.

Lo! on a visit hither bent,
High-plum'd AMBITION stalks about;
But should she enter, sweet CONTENT
Will give me warning—shut him out.
Perhaps THY MUSE may pass this way;
And though I'll not I've bent the knee,
And long involk'd her magic way,
Smit with the love of harmony.

Alas though the might please—yet still
I know not with AMBITION comes;
With lust of FAME my heart still fill,
She'll break my rest—I'm out at home.

There is a rascal, old and hideous,
Who oft (and sometimes not in vain)
Close at my gate has watch'd affluence,
In hopes he might admittance gain;

His name is CARE—if he should call,
Quick out of doors with vigour throw him.
And tell the mischief, once for all,
I know him not, I never will know him.

Perhaps then BACCHUS, let to CARE,
May think to find my favouring wing;
His promises of joy are fair,
But false—you must not let him in.

But welcome that sweet power, on whom
The young DESIRES attendant move;
Still fill'd with beauty's veridical bloom,
Partner of bliss, the QUEEN OF LOVE.

O! you will know her—the has stole
The lustre of my LILIA's eye;
Admit her, hail her—for my soul
Breaths double life when she is nigh.

If then stern WISDOM at my gate
Should knock, with all her formal train,
Tell her I'm busy—she may wait—
Or, if she chooses, call again.

From the FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.

COMMON SENSE, in Dialect. No. XV.

FAMILY GOVERNMENT.

"LET the child know it must get nothing
by crying; let it know that crying
and bawling are the child's climax to the path-
etic, and have a power of influence over pa-
rents, who have more tenderness than judg-
ment. When the child finds it can have
prompt pay for tears and howls, this ready cur-
rency will be coined on all occasions: what
is worse, they will often be counterfeited.
This bawling system is more pernicious in a
family, than the flogging system in a nation.
It drowns beauty and stills the good humour
and vivacity of the mind. The smiling face
of youth and innocence is the most pleasing
sight that nature or art produces. I would
give more to see this living picture in my
parlour than the busts of all my ancestors
from the flood. Nature generally completes
her work; it is left with the human species
to perfect themselves. Parents have it in their
power to give the bloom of youth with
the bloom of cheerfulness, or mar it with the
dull grimaces of all nations.

Let us play the child for tears and
ready, give a premium for smiles. Let it cry
for a favourite play thing, find its clamour,
and never grant its request until it can make us
laugh in good humour. All this should be done
for your own honour and the happiness of your
children. But who has not a desire to change
a good neighbour? Let your friends call to see
you, the good humoured vivacity of your child
is the first sight you can possibly exhibit.
Does your maid at dinner has nothing more
delightful; and the well-bred of much less not
more pleasing than the domestic harmony. When
you can turn the guests with this cheap
though exquisite entertainment, why should
you give them ears with the discord of bed-
room.

When I visit my neighbour Nelly, it is
more to gratify him than myself. He often
quits on my calling on him to hear paragraphs
from the Chronicle and Tom Paine's works.
He seldom reads five minutes, before a
sturdy son, (whose fatherly part would make
an excellent servant to the works of this kind)
smother the sentiments of his father's feelings,
and knocks down a fiercer, gives his mother
the lie, or the widdy says to some of the fa-
mily, I am an old fool, and he wishes I
was. Contented. The good natured man, out
of patience to me, corrects his fault, im-
pudence with a large cane than in the cor-
ner for the purpose. The son bawls, the fa-
ther cudgels, and the mother cuffs a him.
I take my hat and leave Nelly's family, ex-
pecting and suffering their favourite an-
noyance, and derive no advantage from my visit
but an excellent example to the negative for
my better friends.

A GENTLEMAN who lately advertised
for a clerk who could read confinement, has
been asked by a person who has been leav-
ing years in jail.

has successively described, after thanking
ments in the friends both in Town and Country
repeatedly liberal support they have afforded
him in the Way of his Business for some
Time past, takes this Mode to acquaint them,
that, retiring at present from Business, partly
through ill Health and other Circumstances,
he has sold the Residue of his Stock in Trade
to Mr. NATHAN B. MILLER, together with
the Remainder of his Lease of the Store.
He therefore requests such of his Friends as
have been generally accustomed to receive
their Supplies from the said Store, to apply to
Mr. MILLER, who he has no doubt, will
treat them in such a Manner, as shall readily
induce a Continuance of their future Favours.
ETHAN CLARKE.

Sept. 12th, 1797.

Nathan B. Miller

Most respectfully acquaints the Public in gen-
eral, and his Country Customers in particular,

That he has taken the Store

in Thames Street, lately occupied by Mr.
ETHAN CLARKE, with the Residue of that
Gentleman's Stock in Trade. He therefore
solicits a Continuance of their Custom at said
Store, and will endeavour to supply them at
such Rates, as may promote a mutual Benefit.
Sept. 12, 1797.

The Subscriber, having

lately purchased the Lot of Land, and House,
Northward of where the new dwells, of Mr.
WILLIAM HAMMOND, is desirous of selling
the HOUSE, on Condition of its being
Removed. Any Person inclining to pur-
chase, on the above mentioned Terms, will
please apply to

ELIZA. MILLER.

September 12

State of RHODE-ISLAND &c
County of Newport, J.
Superior Court of Judicature, &c.
August Term, A D 1797.

WHEREAS MERABEE CALLAHAN,
Wife of FREDERICK WILLIAM
CALLAHAN, late of Charleston, State of
South Carolina, Mariner, hath preferred her
Petition to the Honourable the Justices of the
Superior Court of Judicature, &c. at their
present Newport August Term, setting forth
therein certain Causes why sentence of Di-
vorce ought to be pronounced in her Favour;
and praying that a Decree, dissolving the
Bonds of Marriage, between her and the said
Frederick William, might be promulgated.
—And Whereas the Court have referred the
Consideration of the Premises to their next
Kent Term, to be holden at East Greenwich,
in the County of Kent, on the First Monday
in October next; and have ordered, that
Notice be given, Three successive Weeks, in
the Newport Mercury, to the said Frederick
William Callahan; and all Persons concern-
ed herein, to appear at said Term, to answer
to said Petition, at their Peril. — Now,
therefore, if any Persons have ought to object
to the granting of the said Prayer of the said
Merabee, they are hereby notified to be and
appear at said Time and Place, and they will
be heard.

By Order of Court,
CHRIST. ELLERY, Clerk.

For GEORGETOWN,
(SOUTH CAROLINA)

The Brigantine TWO-BROTHERS,



EZEKIEL LUTHER,
MASTER;

Will positively sail by
the 25th of October next,
(Wind and Weather per-
mitting) — She will be
in this Port by the 15th of October. — For
Freight or Storage, Passage, apply to EZEKIEL
LUTHER.

Newport, Sept. 17, 1797.

Just Received, and for Sale,

A Few Puncheons of high-proof
Jamaica Spirit—Sugar, 10 Barrels—
Coffee, Ginger, &c. &c.

Apply to E. BURRILL.
Who is in immediate Want of HIRE or
Four Hundred Bushels of GOOD OATS.
Newport, Aug. 19, 1797.

THE Town-Council of South.

Kingstown, has allowed six Months
longer, from the 10th Day of this Instant
(July) to the Commencement to settle the
Estate of SILAS NILES, late of said Town,
deceased, represented insolvent. All Persons
that have any Demands against said Estate,
are required to exhibit them to the Subscribers
for Settlement; who will attend on that Bu-
siness the first Monday in each Month, during
said Time, at the House of Francis Hazard,
in said Town.

SYLVESTER ROBINSON } Commissioners.
JOSEPHUS PECKHAM, }
All Persons indebted to said Estate, are
required to settle the same with
FRANCIS HAZARD, Administrator.
South Kingstown, July 15, 1797.

Stephen Deblois

HAS just received an addi-
tional Assortment of Hard-
ware Goods.—Also Broadcloths
and Coatings, which he will dispose
of on the lowest Terms.

Newport, Sept. 11, 1797.

For SALE, by

George Champlin;

CLEAN Hemp—Ravens' Duck

—Cordage of all Sizes—Old Sa-
ble Bar-Iron—Jamaica Spirit, per
Hoghead, high proof—Ruff Soap,
per Box—Jamaica Sugar, per Barrel—
Havannah Ditto, per Box—And a
Quantity of Ruff Cordage, well af-
fected, entitled to Drawback.

Newport, August 21, 1797.

TO BE LET.

And entered upon at short Notice.



The Dwel-

ling House and Appur-
tenances, now occupied
by JOHN HAD-
WEN, situate in
Thames Street. For
Terms, &c. apply to
said HADWEN, or to

THOMAS WICKHAM.

Newport, Sept. 8, 1797.

The Subscriber proposing

to leave this Town, requests all Persons hav-
ing any Demands upon him, to exhibit them
for Settlement;—And all those indebted to
him, by Note, Book Account, or otherwise,
to call and settle the same—or the Accounts
will be put in the Hands of an Attorney, for
Settlement.

To be SOLD, the House he now occu-
pies, formerly belonging to Mr. GIDEON
Sisson, at the Foot of the Church Lane.—
For Particulars inquire of
THOMAS HOWLAND.
Newport, Sept. 8, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

A House, and Lot of Land,

100 Feet square, situate on the Point, on the
Street leading to Dyer's Cove, and near Mr.
Benjamin Dunham's.—The House is Two
Story high, 28 Feet front, and 20 back—has
a Parlour, a Bed Room, Closet and Kitchen,
on the lower Floor.—Any Person inclining
to purchase, may know the Terms, by apply-
ing to

CLARKE COGGESHALL.

Portsmouth, Sept. 7, 1797.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY, from the Subscriber, on
the Night of the 6th Instant, a mustee
Apprentice Boy, named HARRY MEW.
He is a stout well built Fellow, near six Feet
high, his Head very bushy with the Top cut
short, he speaks very thick, and is about 19
Years old—Had on when he went away, a
white Flannel Shirt, Nankin Overalls, a new
Waistcoat, and a thick full cloth Jacket; he
took with him a new Pattern Jacket, not made,
a new Greatcoat, some other Clothing, and
several other Articles. Any Person taking
up said Boy, and returning him, shall have
the above Reward.—All Masters of Vessels
and others are forbid carrying off, concealing
or employing the said Apprentice, on Penalty
of the Law.

WILLIAM CHAMPLIN.

South Kingstown, 10th Sept. 1797.

American manufactured

Sail-Cloth,

Rhode-Island Fabrick,

No. 1, to 8,

Warranted equal to Imported,

FOR SALE, BY

Christopher Fowler.

Newport, July 10, 1797.

Joseph Finch

Has just Imported from Bourdeaux,

COGNAC BRANDY, of the Fourth
Proof and upwards, of an excellent
Flavour, Colour and Taste; which he will
dispose of, at One Dollar and Eighty three
Cents and one Third, per Gallon, by Whole-
sale;—and at the Rate of Two Dollars per
Gallon, at Retail. — All those who would
wish to buy Brandy, in its original State,
may depend upon finding the same, at the
House of the Importer.

Newport, August 8, 1797.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Respectfully informs his Friends and
the Public in General, that he has
just received at his Store, directly
opposite General MARTIN'S,

A prime and elegant As-
sortment of DRY GOODS, suitable
for the Season, which he is determind
ed to sell very low.

BY WHOLESALE,

400 Pieces of thick Mullins, of dif-
ferent Qualities and Widths,
50 Pieces Bandannoes,
100 Dimity Table Cloths.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his
former Customers, and requests a
Continuance of their Favours.

For Sale, by

William & Tho. Handy,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-

Street,

Between Mr. Townsend's Coffee House,

and the General-Treasurer's Office,

HARD-SOAP;

A L S O,

MOULD and dipt CANCELES,

Wholesale and Retail,

Warranted equal in Quality to any manu-

factured within the United States.

FOR SALE, BY

SIMON DAVIS,

A Great Variety of

Crockery and Glass Ware assorted;
Boxes of Crockery Ware assorted; Boxes
of Glass Ware, containing Decanters, Tum-
blers, Wine Glasses, Mugs, &c.—A few
Boxes of Castile Soap.

The above Articles by Wholesale and Retail.
French Brandy by Pipe, Barrel, or Half
Barrel; excellent Sherry Wine, by the Cask;
a Quantity of Paper Hangings, by Wholesale
or Retail; and a few Pounds of sewing Silk.

The best of Old Madeira Wine, Sherry,
Port, Lisbon, Malaga, Claret, Brandy;
Rum; London Porter, Brown Stout; Hyson
Tea; Chocolate; Sweet Oil;—and many
other Articles in the Grocery Line, by Retail.

A few Puncheons of 2d and 3d Proof
Windward Blend RUM, cheap for Cash.
Also a few Hogsheads and Tierces of good
Molasses.

Best Port au Prince Molasses, by Hoghead;
Flour per Barrel, first Quality; Mulcovada,
Sugars, per Barrel.

New England Rum by the Hoghead, Bar-
rel, or less Quantity; Havannah White Sugar
by the Barrel or Box; Rice, by the Tierce;
Turpentine and Pitch by the Barrel.

A few Thousand Shingles and Laths.—
Also a few Bands, Pipes, suitable for Cyde
—cheap for Cash.

Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours;

James Cahoon & Son,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd and

unboil'd, per Cask or Gallon,

Best London White Lead, per Cask or smaller

Quantity,

Spanish Brown, Ditto Ditto,

Whiting, Ditto Ditto,

Stone Yellow, Spruce Ditto,

Red Lead, Patent Yellow,

Verdigrease, Prussian Blue,

Gold Leaf, Silver Ditto.

Leather, White Varnish, Painter's Brushes,

Camel's Hair Pencils, Spirits of Turpentine,

Varnish, black Varnish of a superior Quality

for Vessels, Ruffin, Tar, &c. &c.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil

or dry, properly prepared.

By sending the Dimensions of a House,

Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant Customers

may be supplied with a sufficient Quantity of

Colours for any Work, on the shortest Notice,

with Directions given therewith.

Also—9 by 7, and 8 by 6, Window

Glass—and Putty.

Tobacco and Snuff Manufactory.

KAIGHN & CAHOONE,

A few Doors South of the New Lane,

INFORM their Friends and Cu-
stomers that they carry on the above Business

as usual, and keep a constant Supply of the

following Kinds of TOBACCO and SNUFF, by

Wholesale and Retail, viz.

Pigtail, fine and coarse—Ladies Twist—Se-
gares; Negro Head; Cut Tobacco, for chew-
ing and smoking; Pigtail and Paper Tobacco,

for shipping; Kappes and Scotch Snuff; Sweet

scented Mountain Tobacco, &c.

All the above Articles are warranted and

will be sold as low as at New York, or any

other State.

Upon the events which have fol-
lowed the manifesto of Buonaparte in the Ve-
netian States, upon the motives of the silence
prevalent with regard to them, and upon
Yents and the revolution of Genoa,
taken therein by the agents of
Whom I am, and the nature of the
Let no fierce passion enter here,
Passions the raging breast that storm,
Nor scornful PRIDE, nor servile FEAR,
Nor HATE, nor ENVY's pallid form.
Should AVARICE call—you'll let her know,
Of heap'd up riches I've no store,
And that she has no right to go
Where PLUTUS has not been before.
Lo! on a visit hither bent,
High-plum'd AMBITION stalks about;
But should she enter, sweet CONTENT
Will give me warning—shut him out.
Perhaps THE MUZE may pass this way;
And though full oft I've bent the knee,
And long invoc'd her magic sway,
Smile with the love of harmony.
Alone though the might please—yet still
I know she'll with AMBITION come;
With lust of FAME my heart she'll fill,
She'll break my rest—I'm not at home.
There is a rascal, old and hideous,
Who oft (and sometimes not in vain)
Close at my gait has watch'd obnoxious,
In hopes he might admittance gain;
His name is CARE—if he should call,
Quick out of doors with vigour throw him.
And tell the miscreant, once for all,
I know him not, I never will know him.
Perhaps then BACCHUS, foe to CARE,
May think he'll fare my favour win;
His promises of joy are fair,
But false—you must not let him in.
But welcome that sweet power, on whom
The young DESIRES attendant move;
Still flush'd with beauty's vernal bloom,
Partner of bliss, the QUEEN OF LOVE.
O! you will know her—she has stole
The lustre of my DELIA's eye;
Admit her, hail her—for my soul
Breathes double life when she is nigh.
If then stern WISDOM at my gate
Should knock, with all her formal train,
Tell her I'm busy—she may wait—
Or, if she chooses, call again.

From the FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.
COMMON SENSE, in Dysphasia.
No. XV.

FAMILY GOVERNMENT.
LET the child know it that get nothing
by "roaring;" whining, crying and
howling are the child's climax in the path-
etic, and have a powerful influence over pa-
rents, who have more tenderness than judg-
ment. When the child finds it can have
prompt pay for tears and louds, this ready cur-
rency will be coined on all occasions: what
is woe, they will often be counterfeited.
This lubbing system is more pernicious in a
family, than the flogging system in a nation.
It drowns beauty and blurs the good humour
and vivacity of the mind. The smiling face
of youth and innocence is the most pleasing
sight that nature or art produces. I would
give more to see this living picture in my
parlour than the busts of all my ancestors
from the flood. Nature generally completes
her work; it is left with the human species
to perfect themselves. Parents have it in their
power to heighten the bloom of youth with
the habitual cheerfulness, or mar it with the
distorted grimaces of all nature.
Littledost paying the child for sob and
tears, grant a premium for smiles. Let it cry
for a favourite play thing, but its clamour,
and never grant its request till it can make its
self in good humour. All this should be done
for your own honour and the happiness of your
children. But who has not a desire to oblige
a good neighbour? If your friends call to see
you, the good humoured vivacity of your child-
ren is the best sight you can possibly exhibit.
Boredom, gloom at dinner has nothing more
delightful; and the best band of music is not
more pleasing than a domestic harmony. When
you can furnish your guests with this cheap
though exquisite entertainment, why should
you grate their ears with the discord of bed-
lam.
When I visit my neighbour Nobby, it is
more to gratify him than myself. He often
mulls on my calling on him to hear paragraphs
from the Chronicle and Tom Paine's works.
He seldom reads five minutes, before a
sturdy son, (whose faulty pate would make
an excellent counterpane to works of this kind)
imbibes the sentiments of his father's lessons,
and knocks down a fiver, gives his mother
the lie, or throwly says to some of the fam-
ily, I am an old aristocrat, and he wishes I
was Gallatin. The good natured man, out-
casted to me, corrects his son's impu-
dence with a large cane standing in the cor-
ner for the purpose. The son draws the fat-
ther cudgel, and the mother carols him.—
I take my hat and leave Nobby's family, ex-
plaining and illustrating their favourite an-
thors, and derive no advantage from my visit
but an excellent example to the negative for
my better friends.
A GENTLEMAN who lately advertised
for a clerk who could bear confinement, has
been answered by a person who has been sev-
eral years in jail.

has successively described, after thanking
them in the friends both in Town and Country
represents very liberal support they have afforded
him in the way of his business for some
time past, takes this mode to acquaint them,
that, retiring at present from business, partly
through ill health and other circumstances,
he has sold the residue of his stock in Trade
to Mr. NATHAN B. MILLER, together with
the remainder of his lease of the Store—
He therefore requests such of his friends as
have been generally accustomed to receive
their supplies from the said Store, to apply to
Mr. MILLER, who he has no doubt, will
meet them in such a manner, as shall readily
induce a continuance of their future favours.
ETHAN CLARKE.
Sept. 12th, 1797.

Nathan B. Miller
Most respectfully acquaints the Public in gen-
eral, and his Country Customers in particular,
That he has taken the Store
in Thimble Street, lately occupied by Mr.
ETHAN CLARKE, with the residue of that
Gentleman's Stock in Trade.—He therefore
solicits a continuance of their custom at said
Store, and will endeavour to supply them at
such Rates, as may promote a mutual Benefit.
Sept. 12, 1797.

The Subscriber, having
lately purchased the Lot of Lord, and House,
Northward of where she now dwells, of Mr.
WILLIAM HAMMOND, is desirous of selling the
HOUSE, on Condition of its being
Removed.—Any Person inclining to pur-
chase, on the above mentioned Terms, will
please apply to
ELIZA. MILLER.
September 12

State of RHODE-ISLAND &c
County of Newport, ff.
Superior Court of Judicature, &c.
August Term, A D 1797.
WHEREAS MERABEE CALLAHAN,
Wife of FREDERICK WILLIAM
CALLAHAN, late of Charleston, State of
South Carolina, Mariner, hath preferred her
Petition to the Honorable the Justices of the
Superior Court of Judicature, &c. at their
present Newport August Term, setting forth
therein certain Causes why sentence of Di-
vorce ought to be pronounced in her Favour;
and praying that a Decree, dissolving the
Bonds of Marriage, between her and the said
Frederick William, might be promulgated;
—And Whereas the Court have referred the
Consideration of the Premises to their next
Kent Term, to be holden at East Greenwich,
in the County of Kent, on the First Monday
in October next; and have ordered, that
Notice be given, Three successive Weeks, in
the Newport Mercury, to the said Frederick
William Callahan; and all Persons concern-
ed herein, to appear at said Term, to answer
to said Petition, at their Peril.—Now,
therefore, if any Persons have ought to object
to the granting of the said Prayer of the said
Merabee, they are hereby notified to be and
appear at said Time and Place, and they will
be heard.

By Order of Court,
CHRIST. ELLERY, Clerk.
For GEORGETOWN,
(SOUTH CAROLINA)
The Brigantine TWO-BROTHERS,
EZEKIEL LUTHER,
MASTER;
Will positively sail by
the 25th of October next,
(Wind and Weather per-
mitting)—She will be
25th of October.—For
Freight or Stowage, Passage, apply to EZEKIEL
LUTHER.
Newport, Sept. 17, 1797.

Just Received, and for Sale,
A Few Puncheons of high-proof
Jamaica Spirit—Sugar, in Barrels—
Coffee, Ginger, &c. &c.
Apply to E. BURRILL.
Who is in immediate Want of Shirts or
Four Hundred Bushels of GOOD OATS.
Newport, Aug. 19, 1797.

THE Town-Council of South.
Kingstown, has allowed Six Months
longer, from the 10th Day of this Instant
(July) to the Commissioners to settle the
Estate of SILAS NILES, late of said Town,
deceased, reputedly insolvent.—All Persons
that have any Demands against said Estate,
are required to exhibit them to the Subscribers
for Settlement; who will attend on that Bu-
siness the first Monday in each Month, during
said Time, at the House of Francis Hazard,
in said Town.
SYLVESTER ROBINSON, } Commissioners.
JOSEPHUS PECKHAM, }
A Persons indebted to said Estate, are
requested to settle the same with
FRANCIS HAZARD, Administrator.
South Kingstown, Jul 31 1797.

Stephen Deblois
HAS just received an addi-
tional Assortment of Hard-
ware Goods.—Also Broadcloths
and Coatings, which he will dispose
of on the lowest Terms.
Newport, Sept. 11, 1797.

For SALE, by
George Champlin,
CLEAN Hemp—Ravens' Duck
—Cordage of all Sizes—Old Sa-
ble Bar-Iron—Jamaica Spirits, per
Hoghead, high proof—Ruffin Soap,
per Box—Jamaica Sugar, per Barrel—
Havannah Ditto, per Box—And a
Quantity of Ruffin Cordage, well as-
sorted, entitl'd to Drawback.
Newport, August 21, 1797.

TO BE LET.
And entered upon at short Notice.

The Dwel-
ling House and Appur-
tenances, now occupied
by JOHN HAD-
WEN, situate in
Thames Street.—For
Terms, &c. apply to
said HADWEN, or to
THOMAS WICKHAM—
Newport, Sept. 8, 1797.

The Subscriber proposing
to leave this Town, requests all Persons hav-
ing any Demands upon him, to exhibit them
for Settlement;—And all those indebted to
him, by Note, Book Account, or otherwise,
to call and settle the same—or the Accounts
will be put in the Hands of an Attorney, for
Settlement.
To be SOLD, the House he now occu-
pies, formerly belonging to Mr. GIDEON
SEASON, at the Foot of the Church Lane.—
For Particulars inquire of
THOMAS HOWLAND.
Newport, Sept. 8, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,
A House, and Lot of Land,
100 Feet square, situate on the Point, on the
Street leading to Dyer's Gate, and near Mr.
Benjamin Dunham's.—The House is Two
Story high, 28 Feet front, and 20 back—has
a Parlour, a Bed Room, Closet and Kitchen,
on the lower Floor.—Any Person inclining
to purchase, may know the Terms, by apply-
ing to
CLARKE COGGESHALL.
Portsmouth, Sept. 7, 1797.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.
RAN AWAY, from the Subscriber, on
the Night of the 6th Instant, a mustee
Apprentice Boy, named HARRY MEW—
He is a stout well built Fellow, near six Feet
high, his Head very bushy with the Top cut
short, he speaks very thick, and is about 19
Years old—Had on when he went away, a
white Flannel Shirt, Nankeen Overalls, Jase
Waistcoat, and a thick full cloth Jacket; he
took with him a new Pattern Jacket, not made,
a new Greatcoat, some other Cloathing, and
several other Articles. Any Person taking
up said Boy, and returning him, shall have
the above Reward.—All Masters of Vessels
and others are forbid carrying off, concealing
or employing the said Apprentice, on Penalty
of the Law.
WILLIAM CHAMPLIN.
South Kingstown, 10th Sept. 1797.

American manufactured
Sail-Cloth,
Rhode-Island Fabrick,
No. 1, to 8,
Warranted equal to Imported,
FOR SALE, BY
Christopher Fowler.
Newport, July 10, 1797.

Joseph Finch
Has just Imported from Bourdeaux,
COGNAC BRANDY, of the Fourth
Proof and upwards, of an excellent
Flavour, Colour and Taste; which he will
dispose of, at One Dollar and Eighty three
Cents and one Third, per Gallon, by Whole-
sale;—and at the Rate of Two Dollars per
Gallon, at Retail.—All those who would
wish to buy Brandy, in its original State,
may depend upon finding the same, at the
House of the Importer.
Newport, August 8, 1797.

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Respectfully informs his Friends and
the Public in General, that he has
just received at his Store, directly
opposite General MARTIN'S,
A prime and elegant As-
sortment of DRY GOODS, suitable
for the Season, which he is determind
to sell very low.
BY WHOLESALE,
400 Pieces of thick Mullins, of dif-
ferent Qualities and Widths,
50 Pieces Bandannoes,
100 Dimity Table Cloths.
J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his
former Customers, and requests a
Continuance of their Favours.

For Sale, by
William & Tho. Handy,
At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-
Street,
Between Mr. Townsend's Coffee House,
and the General-Treasurer's Office,
HARD-SOAP;
A L S O,
MOULD and dipt CANDLES,
Wholesale and Retail,
Warranted equal in Quality to any manu-
factured within the United States.

FOR SALE, BY
SIMON DAVIS,
A Great Variety of
Crockery and Glass Ware assorted;
Boxes of Crockery Ware assorted; Boxes
of Glass Ware, containing Decanters, Tur-
blers, Wine Glasses, Mugs, &c.—A few
Boxes of Castile Soap.
The above Articles by Wholesale and Retail.
French Brandy by Pipe, Barrel, or Half
Barrel; excellent Sherry Wine, by the Cask;
a Quantity of Paper Hangings, by Wholesale
or Retail; and a few Pounds of sewing Silk.
The best of Old Madeira Wine, Sherry,
Port, Lisbon, Malaga, Claret; Brandy;
Rum; London Porter, Brown Stout; Hyson
Tea; Chocolate; Sweet Oil;—and many
other Articles in the Grocery Line, by Retail.
A few Puncheons of 2d and 3d Proof
Windward Blend R U M, cheap for Cash.
Also a few Hogheads and Tierces of good
Molasses.
Best Port au Prince Molasses, by Hoghead;
Flour per Barrel, first Quality; Mulcovado
Sugars, per Barrel.
New England Rum by the Hoghead, Bar-
rel, or less Quantity; Havannah White Sugar
by the Barrel or Box; Rice, by the Tierce;
Turpentine and Pitch by the Barrel.
A few Thousand Shingles and Laths.—
Also a few Brandy Pipes, suitable for Cyde
—cheap for Cash.

Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours;
James Cahoon & Son,
HAVE FOR SALE,
LINSEED-OIL, boil'd and
unboil'd, per Cask or Gallon,
Best London White Lead, per Cask or smaller
Quantity,
Spanish Brown, Ditto Ditto,
Whiting, Ditto Ditto,
Stone Yellow, Spruce Ditto,
Red Lead, Patent Yellow,
Verdigrise, Prussian Blue,
Gold Leaf, Silver Ditto,
Litharge, White Virriol, Painter's Brushes,
Camell's Hair Pencils, Spirits of Turpentine,
Varnish, black Varnish of a superior Quality
for Vessels, Rofin, Tar, &c. &c.
Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil
or dry, properly prepared.
By sending the Dimensions of a House,
Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant Customers
may be supplied with a sufficient Quantity of
Colours for any Work, on the shortest Notice,
with Directions given therewith.
Also—9 by 7, and 8 by 6, Window
Glass—and Putty.

Tobacco and Snuff Manufactory.
KAIGHN & CAHOONE;
A few Doors South of the New Lane,
INFORM their Friends and Cust-
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for shipping; Kappie and Scotch Snuff; Sweet
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All the above Articles are warranted and
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other State.